

WASHINGTON.
"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1848.
STRANGE DOINGS!
We are ourselves so much confined to the duties of our particular vocation that we know comparatively little of what is going on among our immediate neighbors, in regard to the pending Presidential Election, beyond the fact that each party has its separate organization, its Club, and its Executive Committee, and that each occasionally holds a Public Meeting at their respective stands in the city; a very innocent and even laudable employment of their time and their abilities, so long as the aim and usage of such meetings is fair discussion and mutual instruction on the merits and principles of the candidates for their highest confidence.

But, when these assemblages are perverted to the purpose of coarse vituperation and false base charges, by either party against its opposite, we cannot conceive of more pestilential and offensive nuisances to society than they may become.

A case of even this character, of which we should probably never have heard had it not been ostentatiously published in the government paper, attracted our attention in "the Union" of Friday last. The article in which it appears purports to be an account of a "Democratic Mass Meeting in Washington," held on the 17th of last month, whose proceedings, although otherwise sufficiently exceptionable, we should have most willingly passed by, as is our custom, had not our eye accidentally fallen on the following passage in a series of Resolutions, moved by a person in the employ of the Government, and reported as having been unanimously adopted:

"That the Federal party, thus falsely styling the Whig party, abandoning all hope of success upon honest efforts, has resorted to the most monstrous system of fraud which has ever disgraced that party, blackened as their records with infamy. They have now in this city two separate publishing rooms, in one of which documents are prepared for the North, representing Gen. Taylor as a 'Wilmot proviso' man, and Gen. Cass as the advocate of the extension of slavery; in the other, documents are prepared for the South, which represent Gen. Cass as a 'Wilmot proviso' man, and Gen. Taylor as the champion and interested friend of the extension of slavery."

The gross and unmanly general aspersion of the Party which now constitutes, we believe, the majority of the People of the United States—and certainly a large majority of the inhabitants of this city—we should still have passed by as beneath notice, had it not been for the attempt to brand that party with the accusation of having imitated the conduct proved upon their opponents in open Senate, of publishing one set of Documents for the North and another for the South, representing Gen. Cass in directly opposite lights to the People. Confident of the falsity of this charge, we have made inquiry into the matter; and we are assured and authorized to assert that there is no truth in it; that it is a sheer fabrication.

But not only was this false and wholesale aspersion of the Whig party moved by an officer of the Government, but the greater part of the meeting, if we may judge by its list of officers, was composed of the same material. The person who called the meeting to order was a Clerk in a public office: so was the presiding officer: and a large proportion of the Vice Presidents and Secretaries were employes of the Government, one of them being the Warden of the Penitentiary, holding that trust by Executive appointment. We learn, indeed, from the newspapers and other sources, that the Officers of the Government, some of a higher grade than Clerks, and some of a lower, make a practice to spread themselves over the land, and especially in doubtful districts of the adjoining States, thus giving up to the employment of electioneering that time which they owe to the Public. We do not know what our readers may think of such doings; but we have a very decided opinion that, even if custom could be claimed as a warrant for the practice, the precedent is a very bad one, and the custom one which would be much more honored in the breach than in the observance.

But we are well assured that even more crying abuses than this are practised in Public Institutions in this city immediately under the control and direction of the Administration. We learn, for example, that the Convicts in the Penitentiary are actually employed in preparing and painting Democratic Transparencies, for use, for electioneering purposes, not only in this city, but in other quarters. Whether this be a proper employment for these convicts our readers are quite as competent to judge as we are. We find further, in a paper called "The Battery," printed in this city, the following statement, which we are assured is literally true:

"And next we have, in the electioneering field, the UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY! The Superintendent of that institution not only signs documents now as Chairman of an Executive Committee of a Case and Butler Club, but absolutely makes a huge Case and Butler document Room of the UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY! Cart-loads of documents go there to be directed; but whether the convicts are taken from their other labor, and made to direct these Cases and Butler documents, or not, is more than has yet transpired. Somebody there directs them, at all events."

A correspondence has taken place between the Spanish Government and Mr. SAUNDERS, the United States Minister, respecting Gen. LOPEZ's plot to deliver Cuba into the hands of the Yankees. The American Ambassador's explanations are considered quite satisfactory by the Spanish Cabinet, and all the communications that have passed between his Excellency and the Minister of Foreign Affairs were sent home by him via London a few days ago, by a special messenger. Spaniards regard Cuba as the gem of the Spanish Crown. It is said that the United States Ambassador at Madrid has been sounded by NARVAEZ with a view of finding out, in an indirect manner, whether he will act as a mediator between itself and Great Britain for the purpose of bringing about a reconciliation. Lord PALMERSTON has expressed his firm determination not to have any thing more to do with the existing Spanish Cabinet.—N. Y. Express.

THE CANVASS IN NEW YORK.
The best spirit now pervades the State. Whigs generally have—with here and there an exception—come cheerfully to the support of our National Ticket. The work of organization is going diligently on. Impromptu gatherings, instead of the pageantry and expense of large "mass meetings," are relied upon. Speakers are doing good service; and among the most efficient are the Hon. JOSHUA A. SPENCER, of Utica, and the Hon. Wm. DUEK, of Oswego. Senator CORNWELL, too, of Cayuga, has taken the field, and will keep giving the enemy "a little more grape" until they surrender.

[Albany Journal of Friday.

LEXINGTON (VIRGINIA) WHIG CONVENTION.

At this Convention all was harmony, zeal, and enthusiasm in the cause of our candidates, General ZACHARY TAYLOR and MILLARD FILMORE. The Convention organized by the appointment of Col. TAYLOR, of King George, as temporary Chairman; Wm. C. RIVES, of Albemarle, was made the President, assisted by Dr. T. P. ATKINSON, of Pittsylvania, and others, Vice Presidents, and Wm. C. CARRINGTON and others, Secretaries.

Mr. ROBERT C. STANARD, as chairman of a committee to report business for the consideration of the Convention, introduced a series of admirable resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. Mr. STANARD's speech is spoken of in high terms. The short valedictory of Mr. RIVES is pronounced by Mr. JOSEPH K. IRVING's speech sustained his high reputation as a popular orator, and was happily received.

The Convention adjourned in the best spirit, each delegate determined to do his utmost in the great Whig cause, and with cheering confidence of success.

We do not know when we have met with more thorough exposure of political inconsistency than in the following extract from the commentary of a Virginia Whig press upon a passage in the Address of the Democratic Convention of that State to their brethren:

FROM THE RICHMOND "TIMES AND COMPILER" OF OCT. 2.
The address commences and ends by sounding a rallying cry to the Democratic party to preserve their principles and their places. "Except upon the republican principle," says the address, "which requires a rotation in office, we can see no occasion for a change of an Administration which has conducted our affairs both at home and abroad with integrity and ability." But if only a change of men is desired, will not their [Whig] wishes be accomplished in the success of the Democratic party? This point being demonstrated to their satisfaction, they proceed at once to place themselves upon Gen. Cass's platform, by endorsing his slander and calumny upon the Whig party. They say "here is a striking example of that distrust of the capacity of the people for self-government, which characterized the Federal party at its origin, and has been so often manifested since." This was not the sentiment of General Cass in his younger days. Let us contrast these two expressions of opinion:

General Cass, in his book on France, in the King, Court, &c., says: "In our political contests there are passions excited; but the struggles which from time to time are carried on, touch neither the feelings nor the institutions of our country; they are the struggles of the moment, and the parties all start from the same point, all recognize the adaptation of our political institutions to our country and condition; and he would be a bold politician who should propose any fundamental change in the system we have adopted. But in France there are many parties, each with marked differences of opinion, from the extreme of uncontrolled anarchy to that of the freest democracy."—Page 11.

HON. WILLIAM DUEK, the able Whig Member of Congress from the Madison and Oswego district of New York, peremptorily declines a re-election. This is deeply to be regretted by all who know how to value public spirit, independence, and fine abilities united in the same person.

We are happy to learn that the Hon. CHARLES HUDSON has been nominated by the Whigs of Worcester district in Massachusetts for re-election to the next Congress.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—GOVERNOR JOHNSON has determined to call an extra session of the Legislature of South Carolina, in order to enable that State to cast her vote for Electors of President and Vice President.

St. JOHN'S COLLEGE, (MD.)—We learn from the Annapolis Republican that a vacancy from each county in the State at present exists in this institution. The Legislature has made provision for the tuition of one student from each county. The first application will be entitled to the situation. No charge being made for tuition, the expenses will be from forty to fifty dollars less per annum. Apply to the Steward, W. D. GREETHAM, Annapolis.

CORNELIUS S. BOGARDUS, formerly assistant Collector, has been appointed naval officer for the port of New York, in place of MICHAEL HOFFMAN, deceased.

DAVID PAUL BROWN, Esq., received the nomination of a mass meeting in Southwark, Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, as the Independent Rough and Ready candidate for Congress from the first district. His opponents are LEWIS C. LEVIN, Native, and T. B. FLORENCE, Democrat.

MAKING VOTERS.—The Baltimore Sun states that the business of making citizens has been pretty briskly carried on at the court-house, in that city, during the past week. So many have come up for naturalization that it is estimated the number will not be much under one thousand—a pretty good addition to the voting population of that city.

The Boston "Post" recently, in some remarks relative to GEORGE S. BOWEN, Esq., of Groton, who has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Third Congressional District in the State of Massachusetts, said:

"His services to the Democratic party have been freely rendered, and in the most disinterested manner; he never stops to ask 'what good will this do me?' but will it benefit the cause to which I am attached?" Such men the Democratic party should cherish with care.

And such men the Democratic party do cherish with care. It would seem from this that "every thing for the party and nothing for the country" is their motto. Principle, interest, patriotism, duty, conscience, all, according to their creed, must be sacrificed without a murmur to the interest of the party; and the greater the sacrifice made by an individual the more worthy he is of the confidence and praise of those who sit behind the screen, and pull the wires. If this sacrifice is refused or reluctantly made, he is a marked man and regarded with suspicion and distrust. Like their great friend and exemplar, Gen. Cass, he must be willing to "swallow even the whole of Mexico" if in the interest of the party should require it. And in this devotion to party, regarding country or principle as of little comparative importance, consists the unity and strength of the Democratic party. "Do as we do," say their leaders; "follow in our track, repeat our sayings, and you are safe."—Boston Journal.

KELLEN IN TREKING A COON.—John Trimble, a young man of Flinders, Morris county, (N. J.) took a coon one night last week, and climbed the tree to a considerable height to catch it, when he fell to the ground. After being conveyed home, it was discovered that the spine of his back was broken, and the lower part of his body was dead. He lies in a hopeless state.—Newark Advertiser.

THE SIERRA MADRE MOVEMENT.

The Corpus Christi "Star" of the 12th September has the following information in relation to the movements of the "Buffalo Hunters":

"ON THE WRONG TRAIL.—On Saturday evening last, the 9th instant, the schooner Col. De Russy arrived at St. Joseph with about two hundred men of the order of 'Ousel Owls,' destined on a 'Buffalo Hunt'; but, as none of the animals were to be found in these diggings, they came to the conclusion of returning to New Orleans, from whence they came. They were not only on the wrong trail, but out of season. We sympathize with them in their disappointment, but the only consolation we can offer is—*bide your time*."

It appears by the annexed letter that Captain L. A. BESANCON, late of the Louisiana Volunteers, was at the head of this party:

CORPUS CHRISTI, SEPT. 11, 1848.
DEAR SIR: I regret exceedingly having brought down men for the purpose of engaging in what is and has been called the Sierra Madre expedition. Had I been aware of your own opinions, and not relied upon Madame Rumor, I should have been saved the expense of subsistence and transportation of a large body of men.

However, I have no cause of complaint against you. From the conversation I had with you upon my arrival here, I became satisfied that your name had been used by others to an extent not authorized by yourself.

Notwithstanding this slight misunderstanding, I trust that we must part friends.

Yours, truly,
L. A. BESANCON.

What Colonel KINNEY's views are of the Sierra Madre prospect we are told by himself in the following letter to the Star:

CORPUS CHRISTI, SEPT. 9, 1848.
SIR: For the last two or three weeks I have noticed, in many of the papers received here, that my name is mentioned as a leader, or the leader, of an American expedition, having for its object the separation of the Northern Provinces from Mexico. However much I may be flattered by the complimentary notice to myself which has generally accompanied the articles alluded to, I cannot but take exception to their general tenor, and would be lacking in those attributes which characterize a good citizen if I were to remain silent. Our country is at peace with Mexico, and it certainly would be a breach of neutrality to organize a force in our limits to invade any portion of her territory, and I certainly would not, with my consent, lend my name for such a purpose.

It is the desire of all good men to see their neighbors prosperous and happy, and when they are not so, it is laudable to assist in rendering them so. This may be done in different ways: with physical force if necessary, with pecuniary aid, or with wholesome counsel.

In the States alluded to I have many friends, whom I would be pleased to see in a happy and prosperous condition, and if the revolutions which have so long characterized their country render it necessary, in their own minds, to separate from the mother republic, and seek to alleviate their condition by declaring and seeking to maintain themselves independent of it, I would say amen, and would render them such aid as lay in my power, and would applaud any others who would pursue a similar course. And when the people of Northern Mexico are convinced that their system of government is liberal and oppressive, and that a change would be to their advantage, and they make a formal declaration of independence, then, and not till then, have their neighbors thought to interfere.

Since my return from Vera Cruz to this place, the accounts received from Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, &c., are more flattering to the prospects of the future. The republican manner in which HERRERA is administering the Government bears such a favorable contrast to the anarchy which reigned during the terms of SANTA ANNA and PARRALES, that the people are much better contented; and if no change take place, and the measures which HERRERA has undertaken be carried out, their social system will so approximate to our own that the people may not find it necessary to seek a change.

Under these circumstances, how injurious, how disastrous might it prove were their neighbors to interfere, and by some overt act involve them in an issue with their Government which they may not desire, and which they may not be prepared for!

To let such publications as are now going the rounds of the papers, and in which my name has been so generally connected, pass without notice, would be a tacit acknowledgment of my concurrence, which is not the case. The recent movement in New Orleans, in which a number of men have been regularly enrolled for the expedition in question, was one of the most hasty and short-sighted affairs of the day, and, as my name was more or less used in connection with it, I most unequivocally assert that I had no more to do with it than HERRERA himself; that I had no right to act in such business, nor do I think any other person in the city had. There being, then, no one authorized by the people of the Northern Provinces, should the people interested in the government of that section of country seek hereafter their neighbors' assistance in time of need, the present movement would tend to impede their progress.

In conclusion, I will say that I am not, nor have I been, connected with the movement in question, and my friends will oblige me by forbearing the public mind on the subject.

H. L. KINNEY.

The New Orleans "Evening Mercury" gives us, per contra, the following information of continued movements against the Mexican territories:

"THE SIERRA MADRE EXPEDITION.—Thirty wagons, provided with stores, &c., left our peaceful city of Lafayette within the last few days, and it is reported that they are bound for the Sierra Madre, to be used by the Buffalo Hunters. Fifty more of the same kind are to be put off in a few days. We have received the above interesting facts from a gentleman of Lafayette who is in a position to be correctly informed. We are surprised that the Delta and Billeen, who appear to know all about the famous expedition, have not noticed this last important move."

We learn from the Mobile Register that the recent orders from the War Department to General TAYLOR, assigning him to the command of the Western Military Division, had reached him, and that orders had in consequence been issued for the distribution of the troops which have been encamped at Pascagoula among the posts upon the frontier.

At or about the same time, of course, the General would have received his instructions from the Executive concerning the projected "Buffalo Hunt."

THE END OF THE NATIVE AMERICAN PARTY.—A meeting of the Native American party of the State of Massachusetts was recently held in Boston, and attempts to nominate State and National tickets were voted down, and the meeting adjourned without bringing any thing to pass.

GEO. B. WARREN, Esq., has been nominated for Congress by the Whigs of the twelfth (Troy) district in the State of New York.

The Whigs of the fifteenth district have nominated JOHN R. THURMAN, of Warren, for Congress. The district is composed of Clinton, Franklin, and Warren, and is usually strongly Locooco.

WM. T. JACKSON is the Whig candidate in the twenty-sixth district.

Major JOHN P. GAINES, who has been seriously if not dangerously ill at his residence in Boone county, Kentucky, is now rapidly recovering.

VOTE OF MASSACHUSETTS.—Some people at the South (says the Boston Courier) are giving themselves needless concern about the possibility of the vote of Massachusetts for Electors of President being lost, should there be no choice by the people on the 7th of November. Such a contingency is already provided for, as will be seen by the following extract from the law of the United States, fixing the time of the election:

"Provided, That each State may by law provide for the filling of any vacancy or vacancies which may occur in its college of electors when such college meets to give its electoral vote. And provided also, When any State shall have held an election for the purpose of choosing electors, and shall fail to make a choice on the day aforesaid, then the electors may be appointed on a subsequent day, in such manner as the State shall by law provide."

A "nice young man," who was looking after the animals in Van Amburg's menagerie in Cleveland, undertook to feed a polar bear with sugar candy, who liked it so well that he bit his feeder's finger off, and munched it with right good will.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN OF YESTERDAY.

The subjoined correspondence relates to a subject which has been very improperly drawn into the sphere of a political contest. But with the Official paper at Washington the responsibility rests. That journal saw fit to publish, with statistical minuteness, the items of General TAYLOR's pay and emoluments as an officer of the army, with the view of producing the impression that he had received extra compensation, over and above the allowances fixed by law for officers of his grade.

It was one of those weak efforts which the blindness of party infatuation will sometimes induce partisans to make whose zeal is too great for their judgment. The letter of Mr. Senator JOHNSON and the reply of Adjutant General JONES completely set the whole matter beyond the reach of further animadversion, even on the part of the most prejudiced and bigoted.

Our readers, we have no doubt, will agree with us that the official journal was engaged in a very small business when it undertook to mislead the public mind on this subject. General Cass had received extra allowances—allowances beyond the ordinary pay and emoluments of his station. If these were just and proper, very well. The official paper could have shown them to be so, and there was an end. It was hardly necessary to bring Gen. TAYLOR into the affair, whose accounts with the Government have always been scrupulously exact, and who has never received any extra allowances for any service whatever, although the country may be of the opinion that he has rendered services as great as those which General Cass has performed "extra," and which have been paid for extra. General TAYLOR's services will receive their just compensation at the hands of the people.

Mr. Johnson to Adjutant General Jones.

BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1848.
MY DEAR GENERAL: An article in the Union, a few days since, relating to the pay and emoluments received by Major General TAYLOR, although I hope not so intended, is capable of the construction that he has received more than the laws of the United States authorize, and that he has received it in the nature of extra allowance. Although there may be instances in which such allowances may be perfectly proper, I am as satisfied as I can be, without actual knowledge, that General TAYLOR has never applied for or received them. And, as you are or may be easily possessed of the information necessary to put the matter beyond doubt, you will oblige me by saying—

First—If, from the commencement of his military service to the present time General TAYLOR ever applied for or received, in the form of pay, emoluments, or otherwise, one dollar more than the laws in terms allowed; and

Secondly—Whether his pay and emoluments during the period he has been Major General have not been the same as those received by General JACKSON whilst he held the same post in the army of the United States.

I have no hesitation in making these inquiries of you, because I know that yourself—a soldier to whom the country is indebted—will rejoice to do justice to a brother officer who has so greatly elevated the military fame of the United States, and whose only offense, in certain quarters, is to be found in the fact that his countrymen have brought his name before the public, in evidence of their confidence in his integrity, for the highest official honors within their gift.

Yours, truly,
REVERDY JOHNSON.

Adjutant General Jones's reply.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 2, 1848.
DEAR SIR: I duly received your letter of the 30th ultimo, and, having examined the article in the "Union" of September 28, referring to, have no hesitation in saying that all the pay and allowances specified as having been received by Major General TAYLOR were in strict conformity to law and the Regulations of the War Department made pursuant thereto; and are precisely such as any other officer similarly situated would have been entitled to receive.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. JONES, Adj. General.

Hon. R. JOHNSON, Baltimore, Md.

The New York Evening Post is laboring hard to show that "VAN BUREN is the regular Democratic candidate for the Presidency." The Boston Republican is toiling as hard to convince Massachusetts Whigs that VAN BUREN is the true Whig candidate for that high office. What success the Evening Post may meet with among the Democrats of New York remains to be seen—but it needs no ghost to tell us that the Whigs of Massachusetts will spurn with merited indignation and contempt the unprincipled movements which are afoot to lure them to the support of Martin Van Buren. "They spurn the bribe."—Boston Journal.

A LADIES' DINNER.—Col. M. P. GENTRY, Whig Representative in Congress from Tennessee, has been complimented beyond the ordinary luck of public men. The Ladies of Hillsborough, (Tenn.) on the 15th ultimo, invited him to a public dinner, which he accepted, and was to partake of it on the 26th ultimo.

"THE BUFFALO HUNTERS."—Speaking of the failure of the company of "Buffalo Hunters" who lately proceeded to Corpus Christi, the New Orleans "Delta" says:

"It is a great error to confound this party with those who conceived the original plan of a Sierra Madre Republic. The latter party only knew nothing of the Corpus Christi expedition at the time it started, but when they learned its purpose and plan of operations, condemned it throughout as premature, injudicious, and highly injurious. It is a hasty and ill-considered conclusion to infer from the failure of this wild-haired expedition that the whole Sierra Madre enterprise will prove 'a humbug, and end in smoke.'"

A BLIND PROPHECY.—The Lafayette (Indiana) Journal, a recent Whig paper, speaking of and publishing entire the doings of the first great Clay meeting at New York, says:

"This is no flash in the pan like the Albany affair, but it is a real, earnest, determined move on the part of the Whigs of America, and the friends of the Sage of Ashland. They will not back out, but will form an electoral ticket, and do what they can to carry the State for their favorite."

"Whatever else may result from this movement, it completely disposes the last vestige of hope for Gen. Taylor in the Empire State. That is a certain, a fixed fact."

Not back out! No vestige of hope for Taylor in New York! What a prophecy!—N. Y. Express.

THE LAST LEAF FALLEN.—The last of the New York Merchants of the past age has departed, in the death of NATHAN ROGERS, aged 95 years. His companions and contemporaries—the Leroy, the Bayards, Archd. Grace, the Winthrops, the Ludlows, the Gouverneurs, the Kembles, and other well-known and respected names, the merchants of the last century—have all long since passed away.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—At PENNSYLVANIA, on Monday week, a fire broke out in one of the buildings on Palatka street, fronting on the bay, which consumed all the houses in a westerly direction, terminating at J. Innamery's house, that also being consumed—making a level of all the houses on the two squares, about sixty in number. Sufferers: G. W. Barkley, J. Quigley, J. Foreyth, the Globe House, J. Bromham, P. Tio, the Florida House, J. Innamery, and several others. A number of poor families are turned out of doors by the fire.

A saying of Madame DE STAEL is now quoted as applicable to the French. "They never know when to stop; they go through liberty, & transcend it liberty."

DEATH BY A HANGY JUMP.—A child, about six months old, of Mr. Washington Howe, Boston, was exercising in a baby jumper, a few days since, when the hook to which it was attached in the ceiling gave way, and falling upon the child's head, penetrated the brain, and caused its death in a short time.

TO THE EDITORS.

GENTLEMEN: I ask a place in your paper for the enclosed communication, sent some days since to the Editors of "the Union," contradicting the falsehoods asserted in their paper of the 29th of September, under cover of a resolution said to have been passed at the Democratic meeting of the 27th in front of the "Union" office.

After the lapse of three days, I find in this morning's "Union" an acknowledgment of the receipt of my communication; an apology for other and more important matter crowding it out; and an expression of an intention on the part of the Editors to seek for an explanation from some of the members of the Democratic committee.

I know not what the Editors intend or mean by seeking an explanation, but if they are not satisfied of the falsity of the allegations of the resolution, which I can hardly suppose, I again proffer to them the evidence of their own senses, and renew the invitation to visit the room of the Central Rough and Ready Club on 8th street.

Your obedient servant,
RICHARD WALLACH,
President of Rough and Ready Club.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 3, 1848.

To the Editors of the Washington Union.

GENTLEMEN: I perceive in the Union of this morning, under the head of a resolution passed at the Democratic meeting in front of the Union office on the evening of the 27th, a statement in these words: "They have now in this city two separate publishing rooms, in one of which documents are prepared for the North, representing Gen. Taylor as a 'Wilmot proviso' man, and Gen. Cass as an advocate of the extension of slavery; in the other, documents are prepared for the South, which represent Gen. Cass as a Wilmot proviso man, and Gen. Taylor as the champion and interested friend of the extension of slavery. They have in circulation fourteen different lives of Taylor, representing him as one thing in one, and another in another, and endeavoring to reach each median, and to every faction in each meridian of the country." This statement, false in every particular, I deem it my duty to contradict, and ask of you, and Democratic editors who may publish the proceedings of the meeting in front of the Union office, as a sheet act of justice, to give like publicity to this. Had the persons who framed the resolution known that it was false and libellous, they must have ascertained its falsity by inquiry at each of the publishing rooms alluded to, which are, *not*, and always have been open alike to Whig and Democrat, or from Mr. Hoover, the Secretary of the Jackson Democratic Association of this city, and one of the secretaries of the meeting on the occasion referred to, who has on more than one occasion visited one of the publishing rooms, and was, on the day preceding the meeting of the Democracy, there for near one hour, and at whose request a notice of the meeting in hand bills was posted on the wall. There are but two Whig rooms or places in this city from whence Whig documents of any character, kind, or nature are sent. One, the room of the Whig Congressional Committee, on Pennsylvania street, the other, that of the Central Rough and Ready Club, on 8th street. From these rooms documents of a like nature and character are sent to all parts of the Union—North, South, East, and West—and not, as the resolution of the Democratic meeting avers, particular or sectional documents to particular parts. I deny that there was ever more than one life of Gen. Taylor sent from the room on 8th street, which was sent to all parts of the Union, alike to every section of the Union, or that there was ever more than one life of Gen. Taylor published in this city, and I challenge any Democrat, Whig, or other person to produce a second. I deem it unnecessary to offer to the citizens of Washington, to many of whom I am personally known, any proof of what I here allege, but should you, to whom I am unknown, or any one else, desire evidence of the truth of what I here assert, I extend to you or them an invitation to visit the room on 8th street, which is now, ever has, and shall always be, open alike to Whig or Democrat. Yours, respectfully,
RICHARD WALLACH,
President of Central Rough and Ready Club.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 29, 1848.

LATE FROM SANTA FE.

The St. Louis Republican furnishes the following intelligence, gathered from the Santa Fe Republican of the 12th of September:

Company H, 1st dragoons, commanded by Lieut. DICKSON, from Fort Gibson, arrived at Santa Fe on the 9th instant, all in good health. Lieut. Buford passed over a hitherto untraveled route, which he considers the best and shortest between the States of California and Santa Fe.

Bl. Lt. Col. WASHINGTON, appointed, it is said, civil and military Governor of New Mexico, was expected at Santa Fe by the 20th of this month. He left Chihuahua on the 29th of August with two companies of dragoons and one of light artillery for the department of New Mexico, and five companies of dragoons for California. The Republican hopes that he may soon reach there, as it is impossible for 200 men to garrison and protect so extensive a territory from the savages.

Major BEALL, United States dragoons, was in command of the military force in New Mexico. He had received petitions from Taos, Peralta, Albuquerque, and other points, asking for troops to garrison the frontiers, as the inhabitants were in constant danger from the daily incursions of the Indians, who continued to murder them and to drive off their stock. The small force left to garrison the country made it impossible for Major Beall to comply with these requests.

The crops throughout the country are said to look fine, and to bid fair to yield a bountiful harvest to the growers. A much larger amount of grain has been planted this year than in any previous season.

The Republican, noticing the passage by the Texas Legislature of bills to establish the county of Santa Fe—to arrange the judicial of the county of Santa Fe—to establish the eleventh judicial circuit, to be formed of that county, and to allow the county one representative in the House, says:

"We would now inform our Texan friends that it is not necessary to send a judge or a district attorney to settle our affairs, or put 'things to rights'; for there is not a citizen, either American or Mexican, who has ever acknowledged himself as a citizen of Texas, until it comes from higher authorities. New Mexico does not belong, nor has Texas even a right to claim her as a part of Texas. We would also advise Texas to send with her civil officers for this county a large force, in order that they may have a sufficient body-guard to escort them back safe. It will also be well for Texas to put Mr. Beall, a member from the county of Santa Fe, for their next session of the Legislature, and we sincerely hope the seat may be reserved for him, as it is quite probable his services will be actually demanded, in order to instruct the new and young judge how to shoot! Texas should show some little sense and drop this question, and not have it publicly announced that Texas's smartest men were turned and flustered by attempting to fill the offices assigned them."

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

We copy from the Baltimore Sun the following account of a fatal accident on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, by which a son of Mr. PATRICK CROWLEY, well known as an old resident of this city, unfortunately lost his life:

"On last Saturday afternoon, between the hours of four and five o'clock, an explosion of powder, attended with loss of life, took place at a blacksmith's shop, located within a short distance from Woodbine, about thirty-eight miles from Baltimore, and near the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. A number of men employed in clearing rock from the stone quarry of Mr. PATRICK CROWLEY, were returning from the scene of their labors, when, overtaken by a shower of rain, they entered a blacksmith shop a short distance from the quarry, also owned by Mr. Crowley. Whilst there some of the party commenced amusing themselves by placing heated coals upon the anvil and striking them with a sledge-hammer, which occasioned a commotion of sparks to a quantity of powder contained in three or four kegs within a barrel, which had been placed there for safety, causing the whole to explode, instantly killing Alexander Monetta, injuring others so severely that their lives are despaired of, and blowing the whole shop into atoms, some pieces of which were picked up nearly a mile from the spot. Patrick Widran, of this city, one of the party, was killed up and down the road from the scene of the accident by his brother, who could hardly recognise him in consequence of the mangled condition of the body, and the blackened appearance of his face.

"Mr. Henry Crowley, son of the proprietor, and Mr. James Morgan, from New Market, Frederick county, are also seriously injured and injured as to give no hopes of recovery. Thomas Newman, from Baltimore, was thrown some distance from the ruins, had his back and two ribs broken, and otherwise injured. Thomas McGivney, also from this city, received some injuries, but was enabled to walk a short distance to his house, and is doing well. Mr. Crowley's watch was driven two feet into the ground by some of the timbers. A number of horses were also in the shop at the time of the explosion, and were killed or wounded. The remains of Patrick Widran were yesterday conveyed to the city in charge of his brother, and will be interred to-day. We learn that the unfortunate men were not aware that there was any powder in the shop, otherwise they would not have amused themselves in a manner fraught with so much danger, and which resulted in so terrible a catastrophe."

FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.

NORTH YARMOUTH, (MAINE), SEPT. 25, 1848.
This is not only one of the oldest towns in Maine, but one of the oldest in the country, and perhaps hardly any other town in the country has preserved a better representation of the old Pilgrim stock of New England than old North Yarmouth. Hardly any other town has been more unchangeable and sternly conservative, both in its political and religious character, and hardly any other town has a population still so deeply imbued with the Puritan character of their forefathers. But the progress of modern improvements is beginning to make inroads upon its quiet domain, and will doubtless work change upon the character of its people. The sporting locomotive, with a train of cars, now breaks in upon the quietness of its village three times a day, and brings Portland within twenty-five minutes of its doors. This is the first considerable town from Portland on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad. The distance to North Yarmouth village is ten miles. The cars run no further than this place at present, but are expected to reach Lewiston Falls before the winter sets in, a little over thirty miles from Portland.

North Yarmouth has a large and pleasant village, of more than a mile in extent, around the Falls and along the banks of Royall's river. It has a good water power, which is occupied by a cotton factory and various other machinery, and ship-building is carried on here to considerable extent. Five or six vessels on the stocks are now in sight below the Falls. The ancient Indian name of this place, and also of the river, was Weecustogo. The river afterwards took the name of Royall's river, from one of the early settlers, who resided on its banks more than two hundred years ago, or about the year 1540. The name of the town is supposed to have been derived from Yarmouth, near the mouth of the river Yare, on the eastern shore of England. Perhaps some of the early settlers came from that English locality.</